The Republican leaders who speak through the Journal are unnecessarily exercised over the choice to be made by the Democratic members of the Legislature for United States Senators. When the Legislature assembles they will make such a selection from the many gentlemen who are capable of filling the position as will best promote the public interests, add to the character of the State and reflect the choice of the constituency who elected them. The Journal and its friends need not be under the slightest misapprehension upon that point. What they have said and what they may say upon the subject will have no influence whatever in determining whom the Democratic members will select to represent Indiana in the United States Senate.

Since the 8th of January last the Journal and its cohorts have made every effort in their power to disorganize and defeat the Democratic party by charges of "dislovalty," "Southern sympathizers," "Secessionists," "butternuts." and as having the purpose of "separating the Northwest from the other States and join the Southern Confederacy," but they have proven as idle as the attempt to beat back the wind with a wisp of straw. The verdict of the people has been most signal and overwhelming against the propagators of abolitionism. The masses of the Democratic party, uninfluenced by the defection o those whom they had honored and who had been prominent in its ranks and spurning with contempt the charges of those who themselves were faithless to the Constitution that they were disloyal to the Government, firmly and unyieldingly stood by their principles, and by their organization as the only hope of preserving constitutional liberty and restoring the Union of the States. And having passed through the fire they will be no less firm. The statements and productions of the Republican leaders during the canvass have not only proven false, but its results show they had no influence upon the public mind. As it has been in the past, so will it be in the future. The revolution which found expression at the polls on the 14th day of October is but the beginning of the end. It will increase in strength and power, until those who, for partisan and corrupt purposes, have sought to stigmatize the Democracy-the men who have honestly striven to save the Government by maintaining the Constitution and the Union under it -- as "traitors," will yet seek protection from those whom they have thus slandered. An indignant and betrayed people will yet call the men who have deceived them under the false cover of devotion to the Union, to a fearful reckoning. How ridiculous is it for such men to attempt, to even talk of creating divisions or a schism in the party which has manfully and successfully overcome their infa-

mous machinations for the past year and a half. our Danger of Error. Since the foundation of the Federal Govern ment there never was a time when our institutions were in more danger from the dissemination of false theories in respect to its powers and limitations, and those of the States, than at the present day. When the President-as if anxious to lay the foundations of a centralized Governmenthad the audacity to compare the sovereign States of this Union to the "counties" of a State, and to deny to the former any more power than the latter, it is no wonder that thousands of his less informed admirers should be led into the most fatal errors, and forget the true principles of our institutions, State and General. The fact that every State in the Union is equal in the Senate, and that nearly every law regulating the social rights of the people are enacted by the States, should always preclude an idea so absurd. It is not only an absurd, but it is a mischievous error, and one which is working fatal damage to our political system. The General Government grew out of the necessities of our condition, and instead of being the creator is the creature of the States. It is a Government, according to the Constitution, of limited and specified powers, but is supreme in everything appertaining to the relations of the United States with foreign nations, the regulation of commerce, the levying of duties on imports, and all matters specially delegated to it Constitution. Powers not thus delegated, to use the language of the Constitution itself, " are reserved to the STATES and the PEOPLE." These words of the compact show, beyond doubt, that there were "powers" which the States and people reserved to themselves, and have never surrendered to any earthly authority. This is the old doctrine of JEFFEBSON, MADISON, JACKSON, CLAY and the early fathers. The old Federal party, on the other hand, headed by JOHN ADAMS, ALEXANDER HAMILTON and HARRISON GREY OTIS, took a different view of this question, and believed as the Abolitionists do to-day, and contended that the General Government had the power to do anything which was necessary to be done to carry out the views of those in charge of the Government, for the time being. The first class of statesmen had a sacred regard for the Constitution, and construed its provisions strictly, while the latter class held that great latitude must be given to the President and Congress, and that the States must be always subordinate to the General Government. A more dangerous dog ma could not be tolerated in a free nation. The last clause of the Constitution of the United States, if consulted, will convince the most wild and latitudinous interpreter of its provisions that the old Federal and the present Abolition view are both essentially and wickedly at variance with the true theory of our institutions. The Constitution expressly provides that its ratification by "nine" of the thirteen States then composing the confederacy, "shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States ratifying the same." The other four States might have rejected the Constitution and yet the Constitution would have made and established the Union for the nine concurring States. Each State had the perfect and undoubted right to adopt or reject that Constitution and to share the benefits and burdens of the Union as to them seemed best. There was not the slightest compulsion on any State to adopt it. The Convention which formed the Constitution was composed of delegates appointed by the several States, and they appeared in the Convention as delegates from "Massachusetts," "Virginia," "Connecticut," "Georgia," &c. All the voting was done by States, and the questions decided by having them called as such. No one, in the early days of the Republic, was wicked enough to contend that the States were subordinate to the General Government, except for the purposes of

defense against foreign invasion, National reve-

nue, commerce with the nations, &c. The very

reverse is true. Every statesman whose memory

is yet revered by the American people held opin-

ions adverse to the prevailing sentiments which

govern the Republican party in this country.

This dominant faction ignore, as far as it is safe

to do so, every independent and valuable right of

the States, and desire that all their political

action shall conform to the faction or party which

may chance to rule at Washington. The favorite

ancient Federalism-has thousands of adherents the reading portion of that organization will con- to what is to come. sider the perils of such a policy, and rebuke it the people of the Northern States—have not yet before it is fastened upon the nation.

in this regard. They have allowed the most flagrant outrages upon personal rights to be perpetrated within their respective Commonwealths. and have acted as though they themselves and their fellow-citizens belonged to the Administrafull authority, and no impediment existed to a prompt and exemplary punishment of all offenders, thousands have been arrested and imprisoned in the free States-without indictment, without trial, without the formality of an investigation, and, in most cases, without knowing the nature of the charge against them. But four or five such persons have been tried, and these were promptly acquitted, to the confusion of their accusers. In most cases the parties are kept in jails, pits, and temporary bastiles, fitted up for the special use of suspected individuals. In 1798, during the federal rule of John Adams, half a dozen persons were arrested, under the infamous sedition laws, for political offenses. These arrests set the whole nation in a blaze of indignation, and the people buried that Administration nia, Ohio and Indiana gave intimations, on the 14th instant, that such persecutions will meet a like reward. Let the people everywhere consider. The words addressed to the British nation, by Junius, in condemnation of similar disregard of the Constitution of that Empire, are not less applicable to our rulers now than it was at that period to the king and cabinet ministers of that

Let me exhort and conjure you, never suffer an invasion of your political Constitution, how- Europe, and above all in England, the country ever minnte the instance may appear, to pass without a determined, persevering resistance. One precedent creates another. They soon accu- their admiration and respect. [Enthusiastic and mulate and constitute law. What yesterday was prolonged cheers. fact, to day is doctrine. Examples are supposed to justify the most dangerous measures; and, where they do not suit exactly, the defect is sup-Constitution, and they must fall or flourish with it. This is not the cause of faction, or of party, or of any individual, but the common cause of

Such was the noble language of Junius, who, although living under a monarchy, was fired with he launched the thunderbolts of the press against | dred the king and his ministers-startled Europe listened, her people caught up the cry, and millions through the British Isles, against an imbecile king, a corrupt ministry, and a venal House of

look well to the nature and powers of their Government. The press must call back our rulers to duty, and the citizen must demand that every State and individual right shall be respected, according to our National Constitution.

Foreign News.

NO INTERVENTION. "Two of the highest class Liverpool houses received vesterday evening telegrams from headquarters in London, that the British and French Governments have lost no time in announcing that they are resolved on persisting in a policy of perfect neutrality."

The Commercial Daily List says: net, but it is highly improbable they would take still in the clouds. separate action, and depart from the understand ing which has hitherto existed between the re- fore, will not bring much comfort to the Federal spective governments. Mr. Gladstone's remarks | bosom. The question of slavery has still to be may, therefore, only be regarded as an expression answered by a proclamation that the African is of the opinion which he shares in common with everywhere free. Call these negroes what we the general public, that the South must now be will, they will still be negroes, and we can no regarded as a nation, but it would be erroneous more divest them of their slavish nature than we to infer that any official recognition of that fact can wash them white. If they are to be emanci-

has yet been decided upon. The absorbing topic, however, is the speech of Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently delivered at Newcastle. The following the present war. is a verbatim report, so far as relates to the question of a Southern Confederacy:

There is, and there can be no doubt that where two parties are in great exasperation, it is not at all unlikely that he who observes a strict neutrality will offend both: because, in point of fact, the judged of for the moment by either disputant is and also as everlasting proof of the infamy of the not a state of mind in which it is fair that we should expect from them perfectly impartial conclusions. But what we may naturally expect is this, that an honest course of neutrality will be with every problem involved in our present posirecognized-that course, I mean, which we have | tion. If the people of this State shall see fit to pursued up to this day-will be recognized after place me again in the Executive chair, I wish to this unhappy struggle has passed away, and when | go there with the full understanding on their part the circumstances shall be calmly viewed. But of all my views and of all my purposes. [Cheers.] I must confess it appears to me that if either What, then, is now the situation of this land? party have a right to find fault with us, it is the do not propose to look backward. I do not pro-Confederate rather than the Federal party, pose to review the past. I propose, in the first [Hear, bear.] I mean this, if we have deviated | place, to inquire what is now the condition of our at all from neutrality, our deviation has been country, and what duties does that condition imagainst the Confederate rather than the Federal pose upon us. I believe the war might have been party. The course we have taken has been this | averted; but when I believe thus, I recognize the We have preserved a perfect neutrality, but we fact of its existence; and recognizing that face I have permitted the export of arms and warlike accept it as a thing which I am bound to regard stores-we have permitted it to two parties-to in all my views as to the policy of the future. I the Confederates, all of whose ports were block. recognize and accept the fact that at this moment aded by the Northern fleet; and to the Federals. who have had perfect power to import whatever arms and stores they pleased. I think that course has been the right and just course; but I think the very statement of the fact proves that at any rate we have not displayed a bias unfavorable to the claims of the Northern States. [Cheers.]

But now, gentlemen, I would for a moment make an appeal to you on behalf of the people of the Northern States-I mean so far as regards our appreciation of their position. Greater allowances are to be made for heat and exasperation in the state of public opinion in that country under present circumstances than perhaps could ever fairly be claimed by any other nation. Only consider what their previous history has been. They have never drank the bitter cup of mistortune, disappointment, and mortification. They have had but to will that a thing should be done. have invoked all men to stand loyarly by it, beand it was done. Their course has been a course of prosperity and advancement without example and without a single break. Well, gentlemen, it is not in human nature that a people who have I appeal to you as business men. I appeal to been subjected to an experience so flattering, so you as men who, in all the concerns of life, resoothing to human self-love, should at once gard all the principles I have stated, whether learn, with a perfectly good grace, to accommo- they should not be regarded in the conduct of our date and submit itself to the necessities of our national affairs? Is corruption less dangerous human condition. [Hear, hear.] It is easy for there than it is in the work shop or the countingus to suffer. We have suffered before. We have room? Is departure from sound principles and gone through the very agonies of these dismem- rules of conduct less dangerous in the manageberments against which the Northern people of ment of national affairs than in the conduct of the United States are now struggling. We have private affairs It is only necessary in all those gone through it, and now that we have gone matters to apply to the concerns of your nation through it we know that it was not a bad thing those same principles which you all adhere to after all. [Hear.] But they have not gone with regard to your own private interests to learn through it, and all I say is, let us bear with them that you can not save the nation's lite, unless you all we can. Let us keep toward them a kindly will do what we now urge you to do, not only to temper; let us not allow ourselves to be adverse- maintain your army, not only to support your! ly criticised on that side of the water; let us be Government, but, in addition to that, to demand very cautious of adverse criticisms upon them a clear statement of the nation's affairs; and from this side of the water. Depend upon it, that then, too, to demand that those affairs shall be course steadily pursued will bring its reward, and conducted with economy, with integrity, and with it is the course which they have a right upon honesty. Now, my friends, we must not only every ground of goodwill, courtesy and Christian save the nation's life, but I want to speak a few feeling to expect that we should pursue. [Cheers.] words as to the mode by which the nation's life Why, gentlemen, they are our kin; they were at shall be saved. It is not my remedy. I do not any rate, if they are not now, our customers, and stand up before you to claim to be wiser than my we hope they will be our customers again. But fellows. I do not urge this upon you, my radical they have shown also that, under all circum- friend, because it is a conclusion I have arrived stances, when their good feeling could have fair at. It is wisdom in which you are as much inplay they have warm affections toward Eng- terested as I am; it is as much to your advantage land. Never let us forget, whatever momentary as it is to mine. The remedy that I offer for you irritation may cross the minds of that people- is the result of the wisdom, of the patriotism, of never let us forget the reception of the Prince of the suffering and of the toil of patriots of our Wales. [Cheers.] Let every Englishman en- own and of every land, who for long years have grave upon the tablets of his heart the recollec been endeavoring to work out principles of gov

scheme of a great centralized power at the Fed- misapprehended or even misrepresented, let him eral Capital-the wild and pernicious dream of calm his tendency to excited sentiment by that recollection. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, it is the more necessary that we should do this, ben the Republican party to-day. We trust that cause I think we are pretty much of one mind as

drank of the cup-they are still endeavoring to The Governors of nearly all the Northern hold it far from their lips-they have not yet States have manifested a tame and abject spirit drank of the cup which, notwithstanding, all the rest of the world sees they must do. [Hear, near.] We may have our own opinions about slavery-we may be for the South or against the South, but there is no doubt, I think, about this-Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the South have made an army-they are making, it appears, a navy-and they have made what is more tion. While the courts of the country have been in | than either, they have made a nation. [Enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged for some time.] I can not say that I for one have viewe! with any regret their failure to establish themselves in Maryland. It appears to me too probable that, if they had been able to establish themselves in Maryland, the consequences of their military success in any aggressive movement would have been that a political party favorable to them would have been formed in that State, that they would have contracted actual or virtual engagements with that political party, and that the exstence of these engagements, hampering them in their negotiations with the Northern States, might have formed a new obstacle to peace. Gentlemen, from the bottom of our hearts we should desire that no new obstacle to peace may be formed. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States, so far as regards effecting their separation from the North. I, for my own part, can not but believe that that event is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be. from power in 1800. The people of Pennsylva- [Cheers.] But it is from feeling that that great event is likely to arise, and that the North will have to suffer that mortification, that I earnestly hope that England will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow or pain upon those who have already suffered much, and who will probably have to suffer more. [Cheers] It may be that a time might arrive when it would be the duty of Europe to offer a word of expostulation, or of friendly aid toward composing the quarrel. If it even be possible that such a time as that may arrealm. That writer thus warned his country rive, how important it is that when that word comes it should address itself to minds which are not embittered by the recollection that unkind things have been said and done toward them in which, however they may find fault with it from time to time, we know holds the highest place in

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE AMERICAN WAR. The London Times of the 9th inst., concludes plied by analogy. Be assured that the laws which an article as follows. After discoursing upon protect us in our civil rights, grow out of the the fact that a Cabinet officer has divulged an opinion upon an important subject, the editor

From the fact which Mr. Gladstone notices he concludes very reasonably that the Confederates, who are a nation, will remain so, and that their nationality will not be absorbed back into the the genuine love of liberty. The inexorable foe Union. By this time this is probably the expec of petty tyranny or unconstitutional assumptions, tation of ninety-nine Englishmen out of a hun-

Many have their own opinions as to the origin of this war, the results to ourselves, and other points; yet all agree in the utter impossibility of joined in the shout of condemnation which rang | the old Undion being ever restored, or any Union effected, unless possibly under a military empire. So far, we all agree with Mr. Gladstone. The effect of the partition on the negroes of the Southern States is still problematical. We wish, in-We say again, the people of this nation must deed, that we could see our way to Mr. Gladstone's conclusions. He infers that whereas the whole Union lately stood pledged to the maintenance of slavery, and the Federal States will now be released from that pledge, therefore the pressure on the slave will be only half what it has been heretofore. This seems to point to the better chance of liberty afforded by the nearness of the frontier separating slavery from freedom. Henceforth, it seems to be assumed, slaves will only have to cross the Potomac, or such other boundary line as shall separate the two Unions, and they will be free. This, however, takes for granted that there will be no such thing as an extradition treaty for the recovery of the fugitive "chattel" with other property. What is more, it takes for granted that Maryland or Pennsylvania, and the Northern States generally, will be a tolerable place of residence for a negro just escaped "We are enabled to state that, in the highest from a Southern master. At present this is far political circles, there is no anticipation of an from the case, and the Federal Government is immediate recognition of the Southern Confed | evidently as much puzzled to deal with the fugieracy by this country. The subject has recently tive as with the master. Its only resource is Libeen very seriously discussed by the French Cabi- beria or Central America, or some slave colony

Mr. Gladstone's friendly anticipations, therepated, amalgamated and what not, it will be in Heaven's own way and in due time, but we do not see how it is to be done either by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation or by any possible event in

Governor Seymour in Brooklyn.

The following extracts from the speech of Governor Seymour can not be too often reproduced. We place them here that men may read and ponstate of mind in which his conduct is likely to be der them, both as wise and statesmanlike words, radical slanderers of the speaker:

I shrink from no questions. I seek to grapple the destinies, the honor, the glory of our country hang poised on the conflict of the battlefield. recognize the fact now that whether we would have had war or not, it exists in all its vast proportions in our land; and I recognize the fact now that it is the duty of every man who loves his country, of every true man who would stand by its institutions, to see that the whole measure of his influence and all the weight of his power is thrown in that battlefield on the side of the flag of our Union [Cheers] For this reason, then, we are bound to do in the future what many of us have done in the past. I have stood among the hills and vales of the country where I live to invoke our young men to rally around the standard of our country. I have done all that was in my power to uphold this Government. Although it was not an Administration of my choice, vet still it was the Government of my country; and I cause such was their duty. [Cheers.]

tion of that memorable day; and if occasionally ernment that should benefit the human race. I he may be tempted to anger at seeing his country mean the remedy for all this thing is the Consti-

tution of the United States. [Cheers.] Now. the nation's life will not only be saved, but it must be saved, by a strict and rigid adherence to that great charter of your liberties. [Renewed cheers. Why is it that in this day it is spoken of so lightly? Why is it, in a time when our country is agitated-when we are in the midst of a civil war-that men so prompt to desert the great barriers which uphold not only the institutions of our country, but which protect you and each of you in your persons and i your rights? [Applause.] The Constitution of the United States! Is it a mere parchment? Is

it a mere dead letter? Is it a mere record, having no vitality and no value? Tell me that vonder flag is but a piece of patchwork and of bunting, instead of being as it is a glorious emblem. Honest John, the Milkman instinct with everything that arouses our patriotic feelings and appeals to the nation's pride. Applause.] Why we, as I have told you, are not only in favor of a loval support to this Government without coudition, but we have another advantage over our opponents. We propose to bring this war to a speedy and successful conclusion, because, my friends, we have a definite and determined object, and that is, to restore the Union as it was. [Cheers.] * * * I have told you our position; I have told you = what we must do to save the country's life, and what we must not do unless we would destroy the country's life. Let me say a word to you, "higher law" men of the North. You must give Dr. D.E. Carter up that doctrine. [Applause.] You must submit vourself to the laws. You must be obedient to authority. You must come upon the ground we have ever held, and we intend to compel you OFFICE, 1834 North Illinois street, second floor. Residence 79 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind. to do it in this way. We do not like your teachings; we think you have taught this people fatal errors; we think you are governed by wrong principles; but you have confined yourselves within the limits of your legal rights; for this we respect you, and therefore we shall put you down by the ballot. But with another class of higher law men-the higher law men of the South-who also have erected themselves against the laws of the land and rightful authority, who have undertaken to resist its decrees, who would not content themselves with the ballot, but would have the bayonet and the bullet, to them we say we will settle that question, then, with the bayonet and the bullet. [Great cheering.] We did not want this war. We implored them not to engage in it. We entreated the higher law men of the North from this monstrous conflict. Now, when the Sewing Machine, and the higher law men of the South to abstain men of the South made the bayonet and the sword the arbiter (they elected, and not we); when they determined to settle by blood (and not wa)the sword, so far as the present is concerned, must ON one and the same machine, and has the reversible feed; also, be the arbiter; and in our strong right arm it shall strike vigorous and true blows for the life of our country, for its institutions and for its flag. [Ap-

Now let me say this to the higher law men of the North and to the higher law men of the South, and to the whole world that looks on, a witness to the mighty events transpiring in this country, that this Union shall never be severed-no never. Loud cheers.] Would that my voice could be heard through every Southern State, and I would tell them their mistake. Look at the conservative triumph in the North, and listen not to the teachings of those who say that we are not true to the Union and the Corstitution. You know that we are those who battled for long years for the Constitution, and vindicated your rights, when it was assailed and denounced. You know that when you deserted your country's flag, you deserted us who had been true to the principles of this Constitution. Read these triumphs, and they tell you that they bring into power men whose love for the Constitution is a tradition-men who inherited it from their fathers-men who consider it identified with the Constitution which we are pledged to uphold. Therefore it is we tell you, and we tell the whole world, that this great conservative party will erect the shattered columns of the Union. [Cheers.] We will lift it htgher up still, nearer Heaven than it was before, and from its lotty top and growing greatness there shall ever wave your nation's flag, with every star and every stripe that has been placed there in the wonderful progress of our country; and whatever other men may say, as for the conservative people of this country, and as for myself as an individual-let other men say and think what they please-as for the division of this Union, and the breaking up of that great natural alliance which is made by nature and by nature's God, I never will consent to it, no, never, as long as I have a voice to raise or a hand to fight for this our glorious land. [Loud Cheers]

The Removal of Buell.

The Chicago Times says of the removal of General BUELL from command in Kentucky: General Buell has been displaced. So far as Abolition malice and detraction could effect it, afford to retire from command, and from the Barl country can afford to dispense with his services. He has his record, closing with his dismissal. Those who have been most forward to assail and malign him are foolish enough to suppose his supersedure will degrade him before the country. It will not. It will only bring shame upon those who demanded his dismissal, and upon the Commander in Chief who was weak enough to comply with the "pressure." Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and Perryville, can not be blotted out by the order for him to turn over his command to Gen. Rosecrans. The temporary success of Abolitionism in procuring his displacement will only add to the infamy that the party is daily piling up against itself. The reason given for his displacement is the failure to capture Bragg and his army. It is not claimed that he has not made the greatest possible exertion to accomplish this. It is not asserted that his arrange ments have not been skillful and carried out as far as the endurance of his army would permit their execution. There is not a specification of a want of skill or activity or courage made against him in any of his late movements against Bragg. He is dismissed upon the vague general charge that he should have captured the rebel army and 800 BRLS Sugar: failed to do so. This is the reason assigned for his dismissal, and senseless and unjust as it is, it 100 HHDS New Orleans Sugar; infinitely more reputable than the true reason Gen. Buell was dismissed because he was attack. 200 BRLS Crushed and Powdered Sugar; ed by Abolitionism; because we have a President who can not withstand its "pressure." In a struggle of life and death, where every hope and interest of the nation is on the hazard, our most loyal and successful Generals are deposed from command at the bidding of ignorant and mal icious fanalies. This is all there is of Buell's displacement. Let the country know the reason, and be prepared for the decapitation of other true and tried men who are now assailed by partisan malignity.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of PERRY HALL, late Pastor of Christian Chapel Congregation, will take place to-day at 2 o'clock IN VIRGINIA CAVENDISH, NATURAL LEAF AND M. The services will be held at Christian Chapel, corner of Ohio and Delaware streets. The friends are respectfully inv ted to attend without further notice. Services by Elder E. Goodwin.

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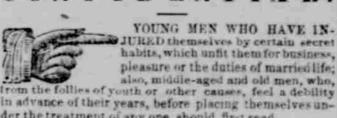
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Y WIFE, ROSANNA BROWN, BEING AFFLICTED with chronic disease for some time, and seeing an advertisement of one Dr. S. W. Howard & Lady, who made periodical visits to Greenfield, I called upon the male Doctor, and after some conversation with him, I em ployed him to take my wife's case under treatment, fully selieving at the time, from what was said during our conversation, that he was Dr. E. Howard & Son, of in dianapolis, the celebrated Cancer Doctor, (of whom I had often heard.) who is a brother to Dr. N. P. Howard, of Greenfield, and who is now treating Jordan Lacy, of Jackson township, for a cancer with an almost certainty of success, so rapid has he improved under the science and wisdom of his treatment. The bogus Dr. Howard treated my wife for a considerable length of time without giving her any rehel, or benefiting her in any manner whatever. If there was any change she was worse when he was discharged than when Swords at Cost Prices. he undertook to treat ber. Believing that he is no physician, but an ordinary mechanic, assuming the prac-

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